

# GP1S36

## Photointerrupter for Detecting Tilt Direction

### Features

1. Subminiature (4.0×4.2×3.8mm)  
(with built-in super compact ball for detecting tilt direction)
2. 2-phase output type
3. Able to detect the tilt direction of both side ( $\pm 90^\circ$ ) by the position of rolling ball.
4. High reliability due to non-contact structure

### Applications

1. Digital cameras
2. Camcoders

### Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

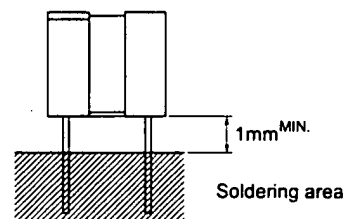
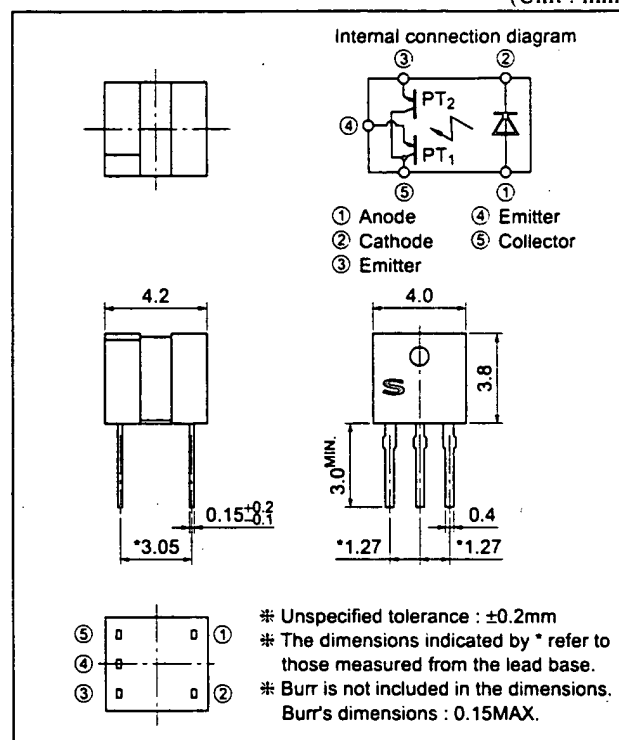
	Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Input	Forward current	I <sub>F</sub>	50	mA
	Reverse voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	6	V
	Power dissipation	P	75	mW
Output	Collector-emitter voltage	V <sub>CE1O</sub>	35	V
		V <sub>CE2O</sub>		
	Emitter-collector voltage	V <sub>E1CO</sub>	6	V
		V <sub>E2CO</sub>		
	Collector current	I <sub>C</sub>	20	mA
	Collector Power dissipation	P <sub>C</sub>	75	mW
	Total power dissipation	P <sub>tot</sub>	100	mW
	Operating temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-25 to +85	°C
	Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 to +100	°C
	*1 Soldering temperature 1	T <sub>sol</sub>	260	°C
	*2 Soldering temperature 2	T <sub>sol</sub>	320	°C

\*1 For MAX. 5s

\*2 For MAX. 2s at the position of 0.8mm from the bottomface of resin package by hand soldering.

### Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



## ■ Elect - ptical Characteristics

(Ta=25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Input	Forward voltage	$V_F$	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	—	1.2	1.4	V
	Reverse current	$I_R$	$V_R=3\text{V}$	—	—	10	$\mu\text{A}$
Output	Collector dark current	$I_{CEO}$	$V_{CE}=20\text{V}$	—	—	100	nA
	Collector current	$I_C$	$V_{CE}=5\text{V}$ , $I_F=5\text{mA}$	60	—	360	$\mu\text{A}$
Coupling Characteristics	*4 Leak current	$I_{LEAK}$	$V_{CE}=5\text{V}$ , $I_F=5\text{mA}$	—	—	15	$\mu\text{A}$
	Response time	Rise time	$V_{CE}=5\text{V}$ , $I_C=100\mu\text{A}$ $R_L=1\ 000\Omega$	—	50	150	$\mu\text{s}$
		Fall time					$\mu\text{s}$
	Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_F=10\text{mA}$ , $I_C=60\mu\text{A}$	—	—	0.4	V

\*3 Output and coupling characteristics are common to the both phototransistors.

\*4 Characteristics except leak current is measured at  $\theta=0^\circ$ ,  $\phi=0^\circ$ .Leak current is the output current of transistor when  $\theta=\pm 90^\circ$ ,  $\phi=0^\circ$  and  $I_C=OFF$ .

## ■ Detecting Angle Characteristics

$\theta$	$-90^\circ$	$\leftrightarrow$	$-75^\circ$	$\leftrightarrow$	$-15^\circ$	$\leftrightarrow$	$+15^\circ$	$\leftrightarrow$	$+75^\circ$	$\leftrightarrow$	$+90^\circ$
Ic1	ON							*5	OFF		
Ic2	OFF			*5	ON						

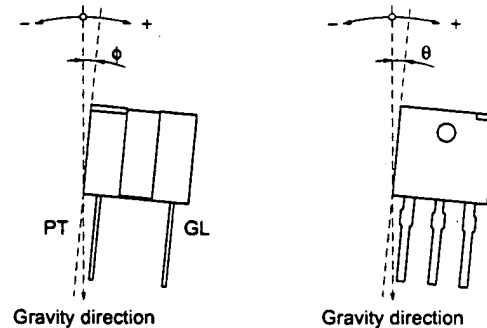
\* Conditions :  $I_F=5\text{mA}$ ,  $V_{CC}=5\text{V}$ ,  $\phi=\pm 5^\circ$ 

\*5 Indefinite

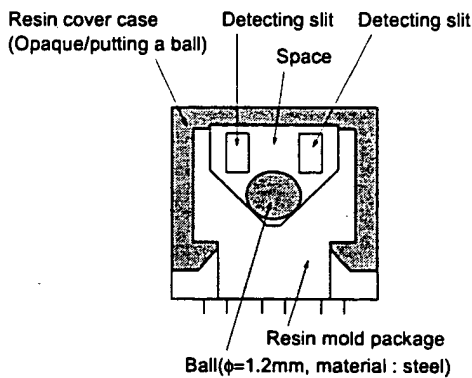
 $I_{C1}$  : Output current of phototransistors PT<sub>1</sub> $I_{C2}$  : Output current of phototransistors PT<sub>2</sub> $\theta$  : Device condition : Refer to the figure $\phi$  : Device condition : Refer to the figureON : Output current of phototransistors :  $60\mu\text{A}$  or moreOFF : Output current of phototransistors :  $15\mu\text{A}$  or less

\* Output current of ON/OFF is output when device is at a standstill

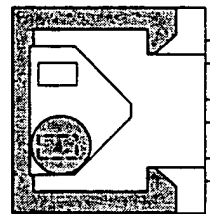
Device state diagram



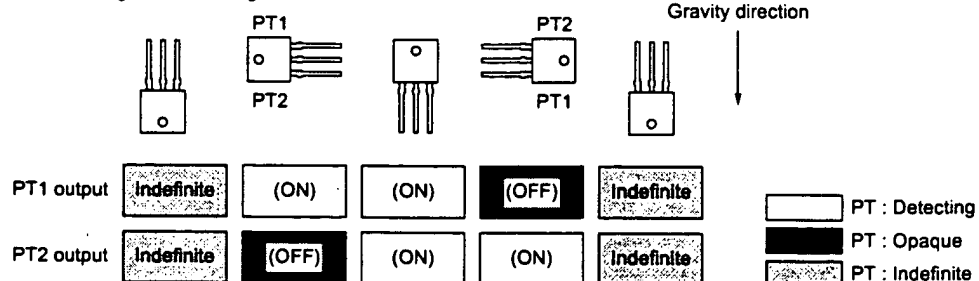
## ■ Supplement



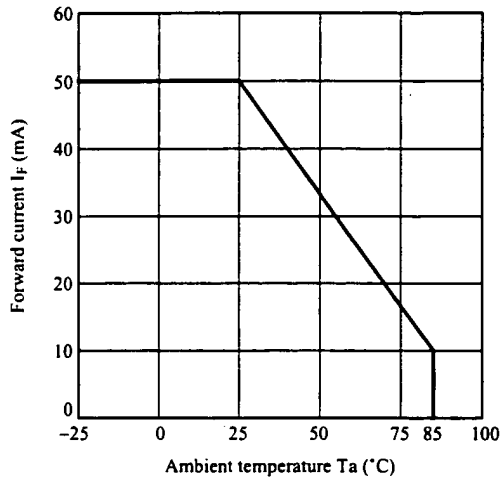
&lt;90°rotation&gt;



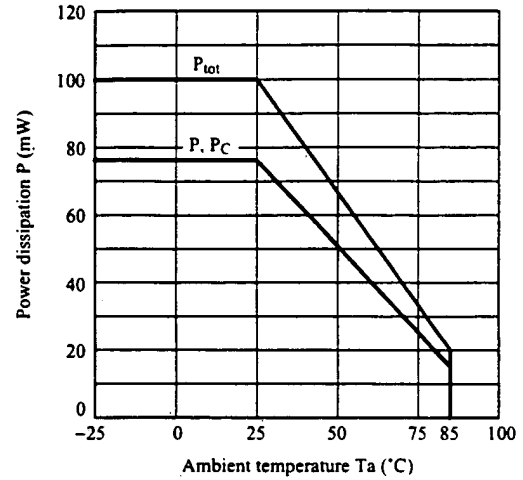
&lt;Viewing from detecting side&gt;



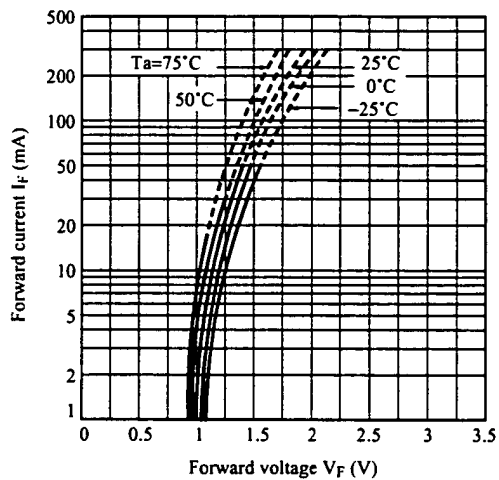
**Fig.1 Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



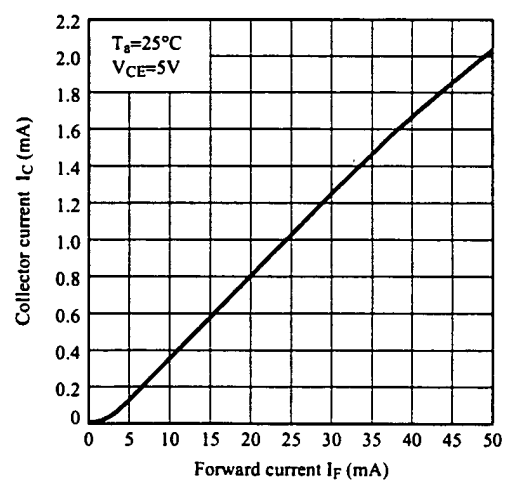
**Fig.2 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**



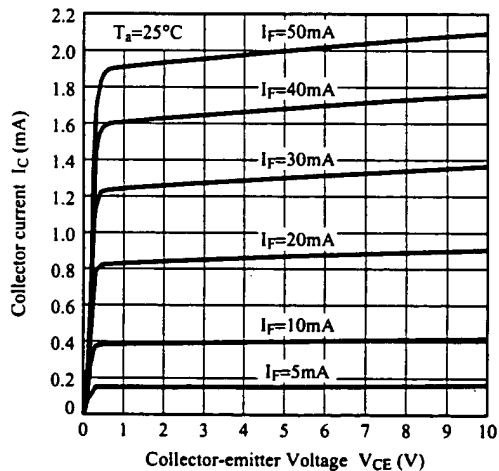
**Fig.3 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage**



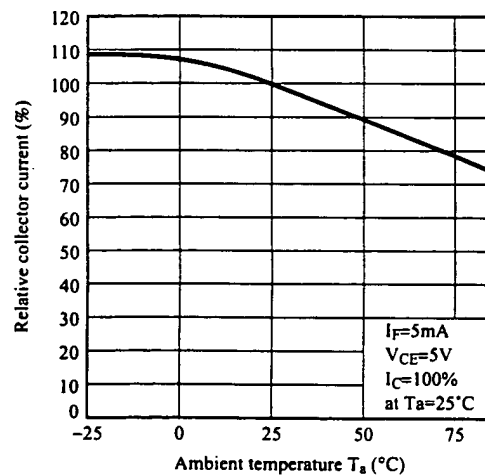
**Fig.4 Collector Current vs. Forward Current**



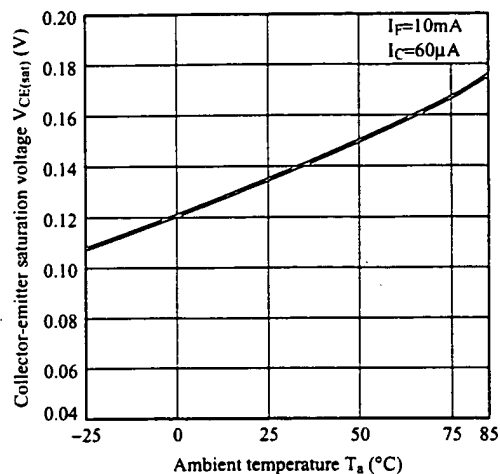
**Fig.5 Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage**



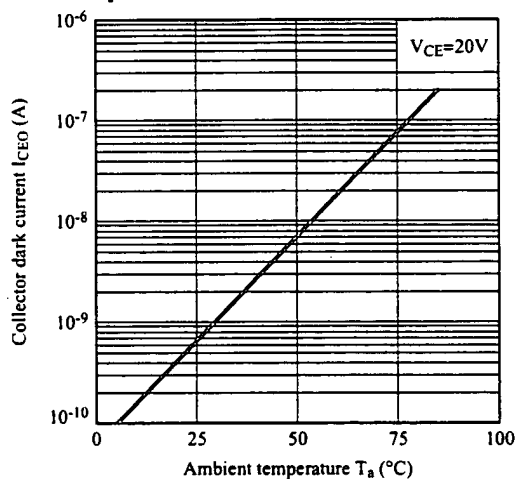
**Fig.6 Relative Collector Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



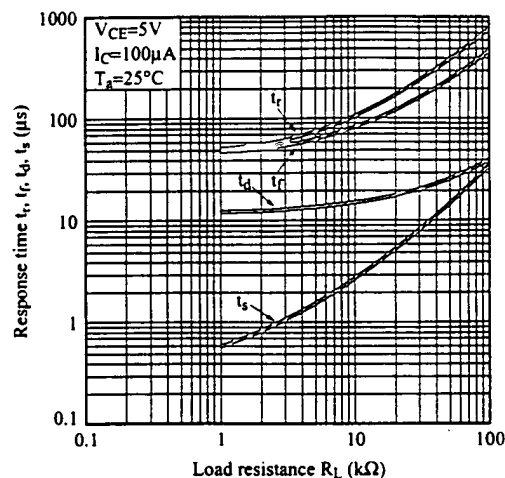
**Fig.7 Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature**



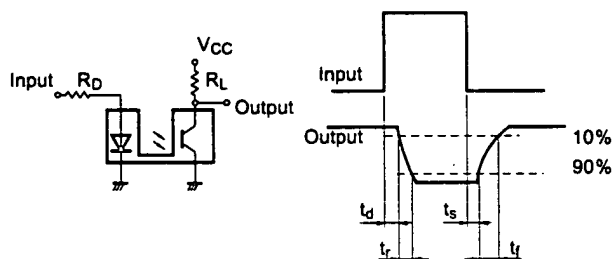
**Fig.9 Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



**Fig.8 Response Time vs. Load Resistance**



**Fig.10 Test Circuit for Response Time**



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